

ph Mandeville,  
and FAIRFAX-STREET,  
ALEXANDRIA,  
AS FOR SALE,  
cent of WINES, L.  
GROCERIES, &c.  
Consisting of  
RA

**WINE.**  
he Medoc laret, in case  
fine old frontinac  
do. best wine bitters  
West-India rum  
do.  
deaux and Naples brandy  
country gin  
in cases  
very old  
sylvania rye whiskey  
and Cider vinegar  
flasks  
Havanna honey  
choice retailing molasses  
er

**TEAS**  
of good quality  
ars, different qualities  
o.  
sugars, Philadelphia, Bal  
ndria.  
rett's, and Hamilton's snuff  
lders.  
ee do.  
Penn. warranted)  
s; cloves; cassia; pimen  
nger, rare and ground; Cay  
ned salt-petre.  
ate; rice; pearl barley;  
delphia mustard; basket  
blue; rotant indigo; Geo  
cotton; flax; wool; mad  
alum; brimstone; chalk;  
apping paper and twine;  
leading lines; demijohns;  
shot; brandy wine gunpow  
powder, [the only real Bri  
] from F to treble sealed  
best Havanna segars.  
best raisins in boxes.  
ss.  
prunes; soft shelled al

cellent pickles, each one  
ed; capers, olives and an  
the box.  
an good allum salt suitable  
&c

**S BACON,**  
ore, on King-street, has in  
former stock, added  
of Genuine Articles in  
cery Line  
s assortment complete.  
e, on his usual low terms  
ugars, of various qua.

**TEAS,**  
particularly select  
ed for  
family use.  
and  
rior quality]

**WINE &**  
ort  
aux Brandy,  
for family use,  
St. Vincents, and New  
Whisky,  
and Cider Vinegar,  
cloves, cassia, pimenta  
pepper, race and g  
table use, dearl  
soap, moul, d  
efined salt-petre.  
s; madder, orison  
shot all sizes, best on  
le gunpowder, segars  
very best cheating to  
s snuff, Hunter's pipes  
arranted of a superior  
ditto, wrapping paper  
ditto generally every ar  
ole of which have been  
will be disposed of or

DAILY BY  
NOWDEN,  
[signature]

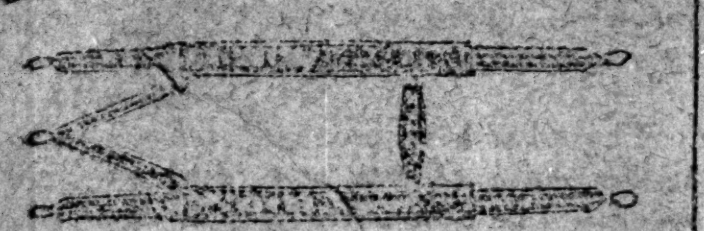
# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII.

MONDAY, MAY 30, 1853.

[No. 2185]

**Sales at Vendue.**  
On every Tuesday and Friday,  
**WILL BE SOLD**  
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and  
Water streets.  
**A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.**  
Particulars of which will be expressed in  
the bills of the day. All kinds of goods  
which are on limitation and the prices of  
which are established, can at any time be  
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation  
and prices.  
**P. G. Marsteller, v. M.**



**HORWELL'S**  
**Celebrated Patent Suspenders,**  
For ease, elegance, strength, &c. far ex  
ceeds any in use. To be had wholesale  
and retail, at the manufactory, lower end of  
Prince-street, Alexandria.  
Wholesale purchasers may be supplied on  
advantageous terms.  
**Richard Horwell.**  
March 25

**For BOSTON or SALEM.**  
**The Strong New Schooner**  
**NEPTUNE;**  
126 Tons burthen—For freight  
or passage  
Apply to  
**Lewis Deblois.**  
May 6.

**NOTICE.**  
**THE Co-partnership of Catlett**  
and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual con  
sent.  
**Chs. I. Catlett,**  
**Martin Fisk.**  
The business in future will be trans  
acted by  
**CHS. I. CATLETT**  
April 1.  
**GREAT BARGAIN.**

**THAT beautiful and elegant ESTATE**  
leased to the Mr. Wises, is still for sale, well  
known by the name of "Abingdon," where  
the mansion house stands, directly opposite  
the Capitol, lying on the Potomac river, con  
taining four hundred and twenty two acres—  
the road from the contemplated bridge passes  
nearly through the centre of the estate—it  
may be purchased for cash or on a long cre  
dit, by paying a small part in hand—also a  
bout fifty acres adjoining, part of the same  
tract, leased to William Frazer, will be sold  
on the same terms. A good and indisputable  
title will be made for both. The title papers  
may be seen by application to the su  
perior, or **Robert L. Taylor, Esquire,** by whom every  
necessary information will be given.  
If not sold by Friday the 20th of May, at  
private sale, it will on that day be sold to the  
highest bidder, before the coffee-house door,  
at twelve o'clock, at which time the terms of  
sale will be made known.

**B. Dade.**  
May 2  
The sale of the above  
property is necessarily postponed in  
consequence of the absence of **Robert**  
**Taylor, esq.** until Monday the sixth  
day of June when it will positively  
take place as above, unless sold at pri  
vate sale before.  
**B. DADE.**  
May 19.

**JAMES SANDERSON,**  
Offers for sale very low,  
25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,  
70 bags green Coffee  
45 hogsheads well flavored Rum  
pipes Cogniac Brandy  
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine  
12 bales Tennessee Cotton  
And as usual  
A general assortment of the best Wines  
and various Liquors, Teas and Groceries.  
**ALMANACS for 1858,**  
Just published and for sale, by  
**Cotton and Stewart.**

**GREEN COFFEE.**  
5000 lb. best Green COFFEE  
For Sale by  
**James Sanderfon.**  
Feb. 13

**Salt and Barrels.**  
I have for sale at my store near the fishing  
landing, a quantity of coarse and fine **SALT**,  
a parcel of empty **Barrels**, and about 50 **Casks**  
in complete order for striking fish.  
**John G. Ladd.**  
March 26.

**ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS**  
**REWARD.**

**RAN AWAY** on the evening of the 7th inst.  
a **Bright Mulatto Boy** named  
**B O B,**

Who calls himself **ROBERT THOMAS;**  
About 5 feet 10 inches high, 24 or 25 years  
of age, has large black eye brows, large full  
eyes, not very dark, and is a stout well made  
man, one fellow. His hair is thick, but not  
quite straight, and he wears it nicely trimmed,  
combed and ridged on the top. His beard ap  
pears very black if suffered to grow for a day  
or two, but he usually shaves it very closely.  
He has recently received an injury on the fore  
finger of the left hand, and has it bound up,  
and may probably lose the first joint of it. He  
speaks deliberately, and is more correct in  
conversation than persons of his color usually  
are. He walks slowly, is a very good waiter,  
and delights particularly in attending to horses.  
He has a variety of cloaths, and took with  
him one dark green broadcloth coat and pant  
aloons with yellow buttons, one cloth coat and  
pantaloons nearly of the same color, but the  
coat of inferior quality, with white metal  
buttons, one blue cloth coat much worn one  
old brown surtout coat with covered buttons,  
a good hat, and a pair of black top boots. The  
rest of his apparel I am not able to describe.  
As he can read and write very well, he may  
probably produce a forged authority for  
to pass, or procure the certificate of some one  
of the negroes, who a few years ago petitioned  
by the name of Thomas and obtained their  
freedom in Maryland. If taken out of the  
state of Maryland and district of Columbia,  
and secured in any jail, so that I get him  
again, the above reward will be given, or six  
ty dollars if taken and secured within the said  
state or district; all reasonable expenses will  
also be paid if he should be delivered to me  
in the city of Washington, or to **Dr. Richard**  
**Duckett, in Prince George's county, Maryland.**  
He is well acquainted in Annapolis, Baltimore,  
Geo. Town, and the city of Washington.  
**Allen B. Duckett.**  
Washington City, May 13—14.

**A Brick House for Sale.**  
THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. **M**  
**challa,** on the north side of Prince  
street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is  
offered for sale on a liberal credit. For parti  
culars apply to  
**John C. Vowell.**  
January 12.

**To the Public.**  
**ALL PERSONS** having claims against  
the estate of the late **JAMES JONES,** are re  
quested to make them known to me, that they  
may be adjusted, and satisfactory arrange  
ments made for their discharge. Those who  
are indebted to said estate are requested to  
make immediate payment of the sums which  
they owe.  
The Household Furniture and Books of the  
deceased, will be sold, at his late residence in  
this county, on **FRIDAY, the 10th of June**  
next. Eight months credit will be allowed to  
the purchasers for all sums exceeding five  
dollars, on their giving bond with approved  
security, to bear interest from the date if not  
punctually paid; and any just claim will be  
received in discount.

All communications to me on this subject,  
will be addressed to **Richmond;** or to **ISRA**  
**EL LACEY, Esquire,** of this county.  
**James Monroe,**  
Executor of **Joseph Jones, sen. deceased.**  
Loudoun County, May 10—13.

**LENTOR LOST,**  
The first volume of **Chesterfield's Letters;**  
**WHOEVER** has borrowed or found it will  
please to return it, or call and pay for the  
sett.  
**ROBERT GRAY.**  
May 11.

**United States of America,**  
**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.**  
In a case of Seizure & Libel  
within the Ad  
miralty juris  
diction of the  
District Court  
of the U. State  
in and for the  
District of Co  
lumbia.  
The United States of Ame  
rica,  
AGAINST  
A certain vessel called a  
schooner, known and dis  
tinguished by the name of  
the **William and Mary,**  
whereof **John Spooner** is  
master, her tackle apparel  
and furniture,  
IT IS ORDERED, BY the ho  
norable **William Cranch,** Chief Judge of the  
District of Columbia, holding the District  
Court of the United States, in and for the  
District aforesaid, That Saturday the fourth  
day of June, 1853, be and the same is hereby  
appointed for the trial of the said schooner  
at the court house in the town of Alexandria  
in the District aforesaid, before a special ses  
sion of the said Court, then and there to be  
holden—and that the substance of the said Li  
bel filed against the said schooner, together  
with this order be published fourteen days be  
fore the day hereby appointed for the trial of  
the same, in the newspaper published in the  
said town of Alexandria, and be also posted up  
in the most public manner, for the space of  
fourteen days before the said day of trial, at  
the court house in the town of Alexandria,  
and also at the coffee house in the said town.

**G. Denale,**  
Clk. Dist. Ct. Dis. Columbia.  
The libel in the above case charges in  
substance,  
1st. That the above mentioned Schooner,  
called the **William and Mary,** **John Spooner,**  
master, wholly owned by citizens and inhabi  
tants of the United States, did, after the pas  
sing and due promulgation of a certain act of  
Congress, passed on the 9th day of January,  
1853, entitled, "An act, supplementary to  
an act, entitled "An act, laying an embargo  
on all ships and vessels in the ports and har  
bors of the United States," that is to say, on  
or about the day of April, 1853, de  
part without any of the United States, that is to  
say, from a creek emptying into the river  
Potomac, called **Neabscot-Creek,** navigable  
from the sea by vessels of ten tons burthen  
and upwards, within the collection district of  
Alexandria, and so departing from **Neabscot**  
**Creek** as aforesaid, did proceed and arrive at  
some other port or place without the limits of  
the said collection district of Alexandria, and  
as yet unknown to the party proponent; con  
trary to the force and effect of the said act of  
Congress.  
2d. That the said schooner, on or about  
the day of April, 1853, did proceed  
from a port or place within the United States,  
to the party proponent as yet unknown to  
some foreign port or place, to the party pro  
ponent as yet unknown; contrary to the force  
and effect of the said act.

3d. That the said Schooner, on or about  
the day of April, 1853, did trade with  
some other ship or vessel, to the party pro  
ponent as yet unknown; contrary to the force  
and effect of the said act of Congress.  
4th. That the said Schooner, on or about  
the day of April, 1853, did put on board  
of some other ship or vessel, to the party  
proponent as yet unknown, certain goods,  
wares and merchandize of domestic growth  
or manufacture; contrary to the form and ef  
fect of the said act of Congress.  
5th. That the said schooner, for the causes  
aforesaid, was on or about the day of  
April, 1853, upon a water navigable from the  
sea by vessels of ten tons burthen and up  
wards, that is to say, upon the river Potomac,  
within the District of Columbia, and within  
the proper cognizance of the said court, as a  
court of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction,  
seized by **Charles Simms, esquire, collector,**  
as forfeited to the United States.

**G. DENEALE, Clk.**  
Dist. Court Dist. Columbia.  
May 19  
SHOES  
BY the Harmony, Elwood, from Philadel  
phia, and the Sally and Betsey, Hardy,  
from Boston, is received  
A fresh and elegant supply of  
SHOES.  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
ON HAND,  
Soap and Candles in boxes.  
Cotton in bales.  
Draught Porter in bbls.  
One pipe Madeira and  
Nice Bacon for family use.  
**E. GILMAN.**  
May 6.

**MISSING.**  
(Supposed to be Stolen)  
**5 Ladies Straw Bonnets.**  
ANY person who will give information  
where they may be found, shall be entitled to  
the above reward—or half the sum will be paid  
to any person who will inform at this office  
by whom they were taken.  
Should they be offered for sale, it is  
requested they may be detained.  
May 27.

**TEN DOLLARS Reward.**  
**MISSING.**  
(Supposed to be Stolen)  
**5 Ladies Straw Bonnets.**  
ANY person who will give information  
where they may be found, shall be entitled to  
the above reward—or half the sum will be paid  
to any person who will inform at this office  
by whom they were taken.  
Should they be offered for sale, it is  
requested they may be detained.  
May 27.

**PROPOSALS**  
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,  
A NEW WORK,  
ENTITLED,  
**THE MANUAL**  
OF THE  
**FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT**  
OR A  
**NEW AND COMPLETE**  
**DICTIONARY**  
OF  
THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.  
IN TWO PARTS:  
1. French & English—2. English & French.  
CONTAINING,  
1. All the words in general use, occasion  
ally illustrated by French and English  
sentences.  
2. An extensive collection of new words  
in every art, science and trade.  
3. The pronunciation of every word, ac  
cording to the most polite usage in  
France and England.  
4. A copious vocabulary of common  
phrases.  
5. A dictionary of French synonyms.  
6. A dictionary of French homonyms.  
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar  
proper and christian names, and of the  
most remarkable places in the world.  
8. The difficulties of the French language  
alphabetically arranged.  
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.  
10. The chief English idioms.  
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.  
The whole carefully compiled from the best  
writers, and particularly from the Dictionaires  
of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Ca  
neau, Wailly, Tocquet, Nugent, Chambaud,  
Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.  
By **N. G. DUFIER,**  
Author of *Nature Displayed in her mode of*  
*teaching language to man, applied to the*  
*French language, &c.*  
The first book of a national language.

**PROPOSALS**  
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,  
A NEW WORK,  
ENTITLED,  
**THE MANUAL**  
OF THE  
**FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT**  
OR A  
**NEW AND COMPLETE**  
**DICTIONARY**  
OF  
THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.  
IN TWO PARTS:  
1. French & English—2. English & French.  
CONTAINING,  
1. All the words in general use, occasion  
ally illustrated by French and English  
sentences.  
2. An extensive collection of new words  
in every art, science and trade.  
3. The pronunciation of every word, ac  
cording to the most polite usage in  
France and England.  
4. A copious vocabulary of common  
phrases.  
5. A dictionary of French synonyms.  
6. A dictionary of French homonyms.  
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar  
proper and christian names, and of the  
most remarkable places in the world.  
8. The difficulties of the French language  
alphabetically arranged.  
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.  
10. The chief English idioms.  
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.  
The whole carefully compiled from the best  
writers, and particularly from the Dictionaires  
of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Ca  
neau, Wailly, Tocquet, Nugent, Chambaud,  
Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.  
By **N. G. DUFIER,**  
Author of *Nature Displayed in her mode of*  
*teaching language to man, applied to the*  
*French language, &c.*  
The first book of a national language.

**Volney.**  
1. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two  
handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a  
beautiful type; called nonpareil, cast for  
the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ro  
naldson. This type, although small, is, by  
its neatness and elegance, extremely grate  
ful to the eyes. The work will issue from  
the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have  
already been so eminently distinguished by  
the greatest accuracy and taste in their  
profession, and a thorough knowledge of  
the French and English languages.  
11. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes  
in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be  
paid on the delivery of the whole work. By  
gentlemen, however, wishing to have the  
first volume before the second, it may be  
received upon paying the full amount of  
the subscription for both volumes.  
Subscriptions received by **R.**  
**GRAY.**  
May 23.

**For SAVANNAH, [Georgia]**  
**THE**  
**Schooner PATSEY,**  
**JACOB CURTIS, Master;**  
Will sail in a few days.—For  
passage only apply to the Cap  
tain on board at Merchants wharf, or to  
**JOHN GIRD.**  
May 23

**I HAVE ON HAND,**  
Some double distilled genuine **Rye Whis**  
**key,** fourth proof; **Havanna Segars,** of the  
very best quality; a parcel of well cured **Fish,**  
in barrels; together with **LIQUORS** and  
**GROCERIES** as usual—which will be sold  
for cash, or exchanged for Corn or Rye.  
**James Douglass.**  
May 27.

**TEN DOLLARS Reward.**  
**MISSING.**  
(Supposed to be Stolen)  
**5 Ladies Straw Bonnets.**  
ANY person who will give information  
where they may be found, shall be entitled to  
the above reward—or half the sum will be paid  
to any person who will inform at this office  
by whom they were taken.  
Should they be offered for sale, it is  
requested they may be detained.  
May 27.

**MISSING.**  
(Supposed to be Stolen)  
**5 Ladies Straw Bonnets.**  
ANY person who will give information  
where they may be found, shall be entitled to  
the above reward—or half the sum will be paid  
to any person who will inform at this office  
by whom they were taken.  
Should they be offered for sale, it is  
requested they may be detained.  
May 27.



To the Editor of the North American.

SIR,  
Our administration may well be characterized as an administration of experiments. Since Mr. Jefferson first ascended the chair of state, like a true empiric, he has busied himself with devising new and untried theories. Many of his experiments have been comparatively harmless. They have indeed brought contempt upon the first magistracy of the country, but they have not endangered its ultimate safety. His last experiment threatens a more fatal effect upon the constitution of the body politic.

In this period of their detage, our administration seem to have changed the object of their affection. It was formerly a GUN BOAT. It is now a PERPETUAL EMBARGO. This ill shaped production, this *lusus naturæ*, ushered into the world amidst so many inauspicious and terrifying omens, has become the object of all their fond parental attention. The pampered infant, so imperfectly formed, has called forth all the empirical skill of political surgery, to remedy its defects. The optics of its parents were not sufficiently keen, immediately to perceive its deformities, which they have only been able to discover, from its inability to stand without assistance, or exercise the necessary functions of life.

In the president's communication to congress, the embargo was recommended merely as a mean to secure the seamen and property of our country from capture; to guard our enterprising and unuspicious merchants against the insidious designs of European belligerents. I will not so far violate moderation, as to impute to the president the deceitful and very improper conduct of stating to the representatives of the people, any other than the true motive which dictated the measure. The first supplement was consistent with the message; it was merely intended to secure obedience to the original law, by enhancing the penalty. The second act, styled a supplement, was entirely distinct and unconnected with the principal measure. It had no feature of a legitimate supplemental act, designed to carry into full and complete effect the main object of a preceding law. It was evidently, from its purport and operation,

course between the people of these states and the dependencies of foreign nations; an intercourse extensively beneficial to the people of this country; a safe channel which carried off our surplus produce without hazard of capture, and brought a return of wealth.

Some advocates of the embargo system have suggested a motive different from that avowed by the executive. If not an act of war, or retaliation, this explanation represents it, as a compulsory measure, to procure by violence an adjustment of grievances, which an appeal to the justice of Europe had failed to obtain. It was intended, say they, to distress the great belligerent powers, and thereby induce a concession to our reasonable claims.

That two powerful nations, one aiming at universal empire, the other struggling for existence, should be induced to abandon a system of politics, by them believed essential to the attainment of their ends, by any temporary distress of so trivial a kind as that produced by our embargo, is a wild and ridiculous calculation. The absurdity of the notion, the futility of the attempt, and the ignorance in which it originated, will be felt and acknowledged, after our own substance is exhausted by its ruinous operation. That it is far more distressing upon the people of this country, than upon the nations of Europe, has been heretofore demonstrated, and is now confirmed by experience. But to aggravate our suffering, as if the distress had not been sufficiently severe, general Smith, aspiring to a rank among our political doctors, has thought it necessary to put an end to the coasting as well as the foreign trade; to starve our frontier states, and thereby produce an effect upon the tender sensibilities, move the sympathy & compassion of Napoleon and Mr. Percival.

The act of April 23d, to which I refer, may be characterized as arbitrary, oppressive and unconstitutional. Instead of proceeding from a REPUBLICAN, it seems the wicked work of the most abject slave of power that ever crouched before a Turkish despot. It is marked by an overweening arrogance; is distinguished by an Asiatic cruelty and indifference to a people's suffering, which, when the awful hour of political retribution is arrived, will point at its author as the just object of an injured people's vengeance; will hurl from his present pinnacle of power into the abyss of

obscurity. It discovers, not a regard for political liberty, but an inordinate desire to increase EXECUTIVE PATRONAGE, and promote the AGGRANDIZEMENT OF EXECUTIVE FAVORITES.

The soil of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, not being favorable to the cultivation of wheat, the quantity produced in those states is very inconsiderable. Their principal dependence for supplies of this most material article is therefore upon the middle states. In Georgia and South Carolina, a similar consequence results from a different cause. The cultivation of rice and cotton being far more profitable to the planter, he looks to the middle states for his supply of flour. The sixth section of general Smith's act, therefore, gives the president the uncontrolled power of deciding, whether the people of these states, supposing the law to extend to them, shall be deprived of bread, or depend upon his bounty and compassion for subsistence. A power, in any government, if vested in an individual, of a most alarming nature, and liable to be abused to purposes of corrupt intrigue. A power, at war with the principles of a republic, inconsistent with the genius of the American constitution, and subversive of state sovereignty. A power dangerous to the rights and privileges of the members of the federative compact; which given, may be perverted to improper uses, and, if abused, may dissolve the government. One would suppose, that these states were in open rebellion, and that the general safety imperiously demanded recourse to this rigorous measure to reduce them to obedience. Will the people of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, South Carolina and Georgia, submit to be stigmatized as violators of their country's laws? Will they patiently endure to be treated as enemies; to be deprived of the rights, not merely of citizens, but of men? Will they consent to be STARVED into an approbation of Mr. Jefferson's measures; to see a few contemptible tide waiters, the humble minions of office, accumulating wealth, and fattening on the public distress? Have the people of America so far lost their veneration for constitutional immunities, their love of liberty, their scorn and hatred of oppression, as to submit to an act of unblushing tyranny, and for no better purpose than the consummation of an experiment, which, if long persisted in, will eventually put our existence as a commercial people, in a tail upon us individual ruin and national bankruptcy.

The immediate operation of this section of the law is confined to our frontier states; but the principle is of national concern, and demands a timely and adequate resistance. The measure being partial, is therefore more alarming, because there is greater danger of a patient acquiescence. Suffer a sister state to be illegally oppressed, and the precedent will hereafter gall you; it will become a scorpion to sting you, a rod of iron in the hand of a tyrant. Our liberty can only be maintained by preserving the constitution pure and inviolate. Let us resist, at the onset, encroachments upon our rights, and our resistance will be effectual. A gleam of light is now bursting from the north of our political horizon, dispersing the thick clouds in which we are enveloped. Mr. Jefferson's popularity has passed its acme. The fabric of his power is undermined; it totters, and will fall. The sooner the enemies of the constitution are crushed the more certain our salvation.

#### THESEUS.

\* NOTE.—To preclude the disposition which prevails, to pervert the meaning of federal writers, it is now mentioned, once for all, that the resistance spoken of, is that of public opinion and constitutional dismissal through the elective franchise. This is the plain import of the terms, and is known to be the meaning of the writer.—EDITOR.

#### BOSTON, May 21.

We have several accounts from Vermont, of the use of military force in the execution of the Embargo Laws: but we cannot trace them to authentic sources. A Vermont democratic paper says, "The northern part of this state are determined to run our produce to Canada at all events." And a letter from one of the northern towns in that state says, "There is a great stir here about the embargo—the dying groans of democracy are echoed from hill to hill in Vermont, and if things continue in the way they now are, the country will soon be in arms."

#### May 23.

#### Latest from Europe.

The New Galen, captain Hinckley, arrived here on Saturday, in 31 days from

London, bringing papers of that city to the 10th of April. The war against Sweden, by Bourpar's new allies of the north, was still continued with rigor, and opposed by the hardy and loyal descendants of Gustavus Vasa. In the defence of Sweden, Great Britain has been able to render essential services; and at the last dates was powerfully operating against the common enemy, by a considerable naval force, which, in consequence of the breaking up of the ice in the two Belts, had enabled them to afford a very seasonable relief to the only independent power, now on the continent of Europe.

A British squadron continued off the harbor of Lisbon; and by the interdiction of all supplies of provisions, had rendered the state of the French troops, as well as the crews of the Russian fleet, blocked up within the Tagus, extremely unpleasant and distressing; the inhabitants of Portugal, are likewise represented as suffering the severest afflictions and privations.

The reports of a naval action in the Mediterranean, and of the junction of the Rochefort with the Toulon fleet, has not been confirmed; nor had any correct or positive intelligence been received of the for squadron. Had it entered the Straights, some portion of the numerous divisions of British shipping in those seas must have fallen in with it.

No accounts of the failure of Mr. Rose's mission, nor any dispatches from him had reached England; nor were there any accounts of the arrival of the Ozege, on board of which Mr. Nourse was passenger, with dispatches from our government.

The parliament of England was still engaged with important discussions relative to neutral rights and commercial regulations; but no questions had been taken for imparting or any way altering the letter or spirit of the late orders in council. A new loan of three millions was opened for the current year; and several plans suggested for augmenting the regular army; and equipping and disciplining the militia. The Catholic petition had been presented by lord Grenville, and notice given that he should call it up on the 12th May.

Sylla, a strong fortress in Sicily, had been abandoned, and Reggio surrendered to the French. The former had been invested by general Dumas's army for seven weeks, and battered by heavy ordnance for seven days.

A heavy gale of wind was experienced on the coast of England about the 8th April, and attended with considerable damage to all description of shipping within the range of its violence.

The convoy for Canada sailed from Portsmouth on the 16th April, and when joined by the ships from Torbay, Plymouth and Cork, was expected to consist of nearly 100 sail, which is said to treble the number that has sailed for this quarter at one time for many years.

Admiral Duckworth arrived at Plymouth on the 12th April, after having touched at the West Indies, Chesapeake, Halifax and the Western Islands in quest of the Rochefort squadron, which he could not find.

#### NEW-YORK, May 26.

London papers to the 19th of April (from which the following articles are copied) were received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser yesterday from Boston by the New Galen.

#### LONDON, April 15.

Yesterday both houses of parliament adjourned, the lords for a fortnight, the commons till Tuesday week. This short retirement from the public service will prove very acceptable to the noble lords, as well as the honorable gentlemen, from the hardy duty which has been recently required of them. The acts which have been passed during the winter months of this session will not hereafter be distinguished for legislative importance in the statute book, but the debates and discussions which have taken place in the mean while taken place in both houses have been arduous and protracted, much beyond any recent example.

From the captain of a vessel which arrived yesterday from Holland, we hear, that 25,000 troops have found their way into the island of Zealand, French and Danish.

Ireland is still disturbed by some local insurrections, unconnected, however, with any question of general politics, and arising solely out of local oppression.

Parliament is now adjourned for ten or twelve days. In looking back to the several divisions which have taken place in the house of commons on the different questions that have been discussed, it appears that about one hundred and eighty members have voted against ministers.

Stocks have been gradually rising for some days past. The influx of money

from the stoppage of all commerce, and the scarcity of stock, from the large sum daily bought up by the commissioners, have been assigned as the only reasons for the amelioration.

Marshal Berradotte had returned over the Great Belt previously to the 26th ult. and resumed his functions in Holstein and the adjoining districts of Germany. And it is certain that at that time not a French soldier had been landed on the island of Zealand.

Applications have been made to the treasury for permission to export rice and other provisions, little used in this country, to Portugal, for the relief of that unfortunate country, now laboring under the dreadful effects of scarcity.

Late letters from Calcutta are full of complaints respecting the unprotected state of the trade in the Bay of Bengal.

Lord Melville returns to Scotland at the recess, *reinfecta*. He says that he came up to London only to attend the Scots judicature bill. The Scots people, he alleges, are too moral and conscientious for jury-men. They would starve one another to death rather than agree to a verdict.

#### April 17.

There has been much interesting matter in the house of commons during the last week. The new taxes have been proposed, and in our usual political article will be found an examination of some parts of the budget. Some of the new arrangements of the stamp duties are to be condemned; but the new tax upon policies of life insurance is unwise and oppressive in the extreme. The tax upon places in public offices and under government, is a mere trick—a catch at popularity. It comes with an indifferent grace from the present ministers.

The tax upon patents of peerage, and titles of honor, is another miserable catch for applause—it meant to carry a shew that all must contribute equally, high as well as low. What is ten or twenty additional pounds duty upon being made a lord or a baronet? Nothing at all. And what will it produce in the year? A mere nothing. What is it then but a mere bait thrown out for delusion, and for the purpose of spunging on the popular feeling? If, instead of paying ten pounds for their stars and garters, their S<sup>t</sup>. Georges and their thistles, their St. Andrews and their St. Patricks, they were assessed a little more equally on their income: if the scale of taxation rose as it ascended and became more craving where its object became more sufficient; and if it decreased in its downward ratio, as it descended from the curtailing of comforts to the abridgement of absolute necessities, then indeed, and not till then, might the high and low of society be said to contribute equally. But what a shameless fallacy it is to pretend this, and to look at the income tax.

A convention has been signed between Denmark and France, by which 12,000 Danish troops, are to act with the French army destined against Sweden, under the command of the French general—another Danish troop under the command of a Danish officer, is to be employed in the Swedish expedition, and is now assembling in Zealand. This convention, it is further stated, stipulates that no French or Spanish troops are to be quartered in Holstein.

#### April 18.

Since our last, five Gottenburg mails have arrived. The first division of our fleet, under Sir Samuel Hood, is arrived in the Sound, previous to the arrival of which the Dictator of 64 guns, and several frigates and smaller ships of war, had reached the same destination and those joined the sail of the line and other men of war that wintered in the Baltic, constitute a formidable naval force, the presence of which has diffused a general satisfaction among the Swedes, who now deem themselves secure from the threatened invasion of the French and Danes.

The remaining intelligence brought by these mails, relate principally to the concerns of Sweden and her enemies, and on the whole it is quite as favorable to our gallant ally as we could have expected. The Russian army has been augmented to 60,000 men, & the Swedes have found it necessary to retreat. But this appears to have produced no impression on the mind of the king. He has called out all the force of his dominions by a conscription, which includes all men of every rank in the state, from 18 to 25 years of age, by which measure it is calculated that 150,000 men will be raised. A part of the army is marching towards Norway, where offensive measures are to be adopted. There is a rumour of reinforcements having been lately transmitted from Jutland to Norway, but the account is by no means clear.

The reply of the king of Sweden to the Danish declaration, is simple and satisfactory. The policy observed by the several courts is unfolded in a few words. The idle pretence urged by Denmark, that Sweden was untrue to the cause of the northern powers and that she was bound to make common cause with them, is answered by a reference

the conduct of  
Prussia,  
France, in 1806  
participation with  
they who thin  
will admit  
example without  
The king  
he did not  
to Copenhagen  
has been fre  
squadron di  
American and com  
our cruizers.  
this report. It  
squadron shou  
cannot be ascri  
this time, to en  
manoeuvr  
required for suc  
opposition has  
time that elaps  
and the 5th Ma  
may have lande  
er that they  
commence in  
seen on the 7th  
It can hardly be  
transportation o  
could be anar  
such a fleet. Ne  
however, u  
can be plac  
It is said that  
respecting the  
that the Rochef  
we are a  
what their app  
cept it be upon  
flag raised, no s  
of that island.  
There is a ru  
is going  
enbur Wpless  
The latter app  
Saturday Cap  
from St. Domi  
Jenewell, on  
started to the  
from Christoph  
The account  
has been o  
the direction of  
linkers, for fit  
The first subse  
22,000, and  
beginning of th  
Our squadro  
exceed much li  
the seven islan  
desire to co-op  
the expulsion of  
sufficient num  
against a very  
Coria they hav  
only 100 and  
island would be  
us, as we m  
The inhabitan  
particularly ad  
no means parti  
Saturday a v  
on the river an  
in general  
A duel was b  
Teddington or  
between Mr. I  
man of fortune  
and capt. W. C  
a dispute at a  
on Friday even  
the first fire th  
Mr. M—A, see  
interfered to a  
refused, and o  
ed. Mr. D. D.  
the captain in  
Long wood  
making cables  
their purposes  
mediation of  
directed their  
Mr. Pauli th  
rue & Mr. Sh  
minister, com  
3 per o  
The Treas  
felled at sw  
plan of consc  
because say t  
never be mar  
Platida or the  
red however,  
it deserve mo  
wisdom, that  
whether it be  
reglio, or en  
is equally cer  
not the object  
sure with wh  
What must  
ed the progr  
that have bee  
fatal commen  
is that the pri  
produced for



all commerce, and the  
in the large sum of  
commissioners, have  
only reasons for the

te had returned over  
ously to the 26th ult.  
ations in Heligoland  
of Germany. And  
hat time not a French  
aded on the island of

been made to the trea-  
to export rice and o-  
e used in this country.  
relief of that unfor-  
laboring under the  
carchy.

n Calcutta are full of  
g the unprotected state  
ay of Bengal.

he says that he came  
to attend the Scots ju-  
a Scots people, he al-  
l and conscientious for  
ould start one another  
agree in a verdict.

April 17.  
uch interesting matter  
ions during the last  
es have been propos-  
al political article will  
ation of some parts of  
of the new arrange-  
dies are to be con-  
w tax upon policies of  
ise and oppressive in  
tax upon places in pub-  
government, is a mere  
ularity. It comes with  
from the present mi-

ents of peage, and  
no her miserable car-  
ant to carry a shew that  
equally, high as well as  
or twenty additional  
being made a lord or a  
at all. And what will  
ea? A mere nothing,  
a mere bit thrown out  
for the purpose of spung-  
for their stars and gar-  
ges and their thistles,  
at their St. Patrick's,  
a little more equally on  
e scale of taxation rose  
became more craving  
came more sufficient,  
in its downward ratio,  
in the curtailing of com-  
meat of absolute need-  
ed, and not till then,  
low of society be said  
y. But what a shame-  
extend this, and to look

been signed between Den-  
y which 12,000 Danish  
the French army de-  
en, under the command  
l—another Danish troop  
of a Danish officer, is to  
Swedish expedition, and  
Zealand. This conven-  
ated, stipulates that no  
oops are to be quartered

April 18.  
Gottenburg mails have  
vision of our fleet, under  
arrived in the Sound,  
al of which the Dictator  
ral frigates, and smaller  
shed the same destination  
all of the line and other  
ered in the Baltic, con-  
naval force, the presence  
a general satisfaction e-  
o now deem themselves  
eaten ed invasion of the

igence brought by these  
ally to the concerns of  
ies, and on the whole it  
o our gallant ally as we  
The Russian army has  
0,000 men, & the Swedes  
ry to retreat. But this  
duced no impression on  
He has called out all the  
ons by a conscription  
on of every rank in the  
years of age, by which  
ted that 150,000 men  
of the army is march-  
where offensive mea-  
ed. There is a rumour  
ving been lately trans-  
to Norway, but the ac-  
clear.

king of Sweden to the  
is simple and satisfacto-  
observed by the several  
a few words. The late  
Denmark, that Sweden  
use of the northern pow-  
ound to make common  
answered by a reference

the conduct of Denmark herself, who when  
France, Prussia, and Sweden were at war with  
France, in 1806, sheltered herself in her neu-  
trality, and withdrew from all sympathy and  
participation with her neighbors. And sure-  
ly they who think Denmark had a right to do  
this will admit that Sweden might follow her  
example without meriting a declaration of  
war. The king declares without reserve,  
that he did not think himself interested in the  
preservation of the Danish fleet, on the con-  
trary, he suspected the subsequent direction  
of his force might be against himself, there-  
fore he did not remonstrate against the expe-  
dition to Copenhagen.

It has been frequently stated that the Roche-  
fort squadron did actually enter the Mediter-  
ranean and come out again unobserved by any  
of our cruizers. We cannot give credit to  
this report. It requires, that the seamen of  
this squadron should have a degree of skill which  
cannot be ascribed to the French Marine at  
this time, to enable them to perform the va-  
rious manoeuvres which would have been re-  
quired for such a course. A more rational  
supposition has been made to account for the  
time that elapsed between the 24th January  
and the 7th March. It is thought that they  
may have landed troops at St. Domingo, in  
order that they might take advantage of the  
commotions in that island, and that they were  
seen on the 7th March in their way home.

It can hardly however, be believed, that the  
transportation of 2000 troops to St. Domingo,  
could be an adequate motive for hazarding  
such a fleet. Nothing further has been receiv-  
ed, however, upon which any dependence  
can be placed.

It is said that ministers are now alarmed,  
respecting the fate of Sicily. If it be true  
that the Rochefort squadron is in the Atlan-  
tic, we are a little at a loss to know upon  
what their apprehensions can be founded, ex-  
cept it be upon the consciousness of their hav-  
ing taken no steps whatever for the security  
of that island.

There is a rumor that the Marquis Wel-  
lesley is going out again to India, with Sir  
Arthur Wellesley as commander in chief.—  
The latter appointment may be true.

Saturday Captain Goodall arrived in town  
from St. Domingo, having landed from the  
Hornet, on Wednesday. Capt. Goodall  
has been the bearer of some propositions  
from Christophe to our government.

The accounts from Holland state, that a  
man has been opened at Amsterdam, under  
the direction of the principal merchants and  
bankers, for fitting out small armed vessels.  
The first subscription, it is said, amounted to  
£20,000, and the books were to close in the  
beginning of the present month.

Our squadron in the Adriatic has experi-  
enced much kindness from the inhabitants of  
the seven islands, who have expressed their  
desire to co-operate with a British force in  
the expulsion of the French, who are not in  
sufficient numbers to sustain themselves even  
against a very moderate British force. At  
Corin they have only 1500 men, at Zante,  
only 100 and 50 at Aphonia. This latter  
island would be an acquisition of great value  
to us, as we might keep it with 500 men.—  
The inhabitants who have 540 vessels are  
particularly attached to the English and by  
no means partial to the French.

Saturday a very active impress took place  
on the river and its neighbourhood, protec-  
tions in general being disregarded.

A duel was fought on Saturday morning at  
Teddington or rather Twickenham common,  
between Mr. D—y, an American gentle-  
man of fortune residing in Nottingham street  
and capt. W. of the navy, in consequence of  
a dispute at a Coffee house in Covent Garden  
on Friday evening. The parties are half bro-  
thers, and the dispute was a family one. In  
the first fire there was no injury sustained, &  
Mr. M—l, second to the American gentleman  
interfered to adjust differences, but this was  
refused, and on firing again, each was wound-  
ed. Mr. D. dangerously in the shoulder, and  
the captain in the pistol arm.

Long wool has lately been employed in  
making cables & ropes for the navy, and for  
other purposes, & the admiralty, on the recom-  
mendation of sir J. Banks, has, we understand  
directed their being tried in the king's service.

Mr. Paul the rival candidate of lord Coch-  
rane & Mr. Sheridan for the borough of West-  
minster, committed suicide on Saturday.

Price of Stocks:  
3 per cent. Consols 66½  
April 19.

extended, and made a part of our military sy-  
stem. Not one of the vexatious and almost  
intolerable acts connected with the revenue,  
which now stain the statute book, would have  
been endured if they had been introduced in  
the shape which they now bear. In the pre-  
amble to the bill, which has so unaccountably  
passed through the house of commons without  
observation, for subjecting all persons who  
may have an information filed against them;  
to arrest and imprisonment if they cannot find  
bail, it is said that this practice has been found  
beneficial in cases relating to the public re-  
venue; and so in like manner, if the principle  
of conscription shall once be established for  
the local militia, the preamble to the mutiny  
bill would state the benefits that had accrued  
from it, and make the principle general.

Dispatches have been received from the  
Brazil. The Portuguese sloop of war La  
Lebre, arrived off Lisbon with dispatches from  
the prince regent to the provisional govern-  
ment, which the captain did not land, on being  
informed by the admiral that the French had  
possession of the country; the commercial  
mails were sent into Lisbon by a fishing boat,  
and La Lebre stood out to sea. The prince  
had a remarkable fine passage of 29 days, and  
landed at Rio Janeiro with the other branches  
of the royal family, on the 8th of January, a-  
midst the acclamation of his faithful subjects.

BALTIMORE May 27.  
Arrived last evening, Spanish schooner  
St. Salvadore, 12 days from Havannah.  
Passenger, captain Chalmers, who went  
out supercargo of the Lovely Lucy,  
Knowles, bound for this port to Savan-  
nah. Capt. C. informs that on the 22d April,  
off Cape Roman, they were captured by  
the French privateer schooner Superior,  
who put a prize master and eight men on  
board and ordered her to Samana. They  
immediately ordered all the crew below,  
threatening to put us all in irons if we did  
not remain there. On the evening of the same  
day experienced a very severe gale from  
the westward; the Frenchmen lowered all  
sails and tried to scud away under bare  
poles, but through the ignorance or mis-  
management of the one at the helm, she  
broadened too, upset, and filled. They then  
cut away both the masts, and she righted,  
but neglected to free them from the  
shrouds before cutting them they thumped  
several holes through her sides, the gale  
continuing to increase violently, and re-  
mained in that situation 3 days, when the  
deck burst asunder capt. Chalmers, Mr.  
Wm. Campbell (passenger) and 8 negro  
sailors were fortunate enough to get upon  
that part of the deck which floated, the o-  
thers were all drowned. They remained  
on that part of the deck 4 days at the mercy  
of the waves, without provisions or wa-  
ter. On the 28th one of the negroes died,  
part of whose body they eat. On the 29th  
they were providentially picked up by the  
brig Nancy from Norfolk for Havana.—  
Mr. Campbell died on board the brig the  
evening of the day they were picked up.

CHARLESTON, May 19.  
The French privateer schooner L'Echange  
captain Feller, mounting one 18, and four 4  
pounders, with 54 men, from St. Domingo;  
and the French letter marque schooner Jeune  
Estelle, captain Youx, with a cargo of coffee,  
from Barracoa, arrived at this port yesterday,  
via St. Mary's River.

On Monday last, the French letter of marque  
Jeune Estelle, was struck by lightning, but  
which did not do her any injury. During the  
flash, a number of stones fell upon the deck—  
they somewhat resemble copper ras in colour,  
and are generally about the size of an egg.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.  
MONDAY, May 30.

Mr. SNOWDEN,  
SUPPOSING that you will at all times  
feel a pleasure in devoting a corner of your  
useful paper to the discussion of useful im-  
provement, I have again taken the liberty of  
offering a few observations on the Washing-  
ton and Alexandria Turnpike Road; not, how-  
ever, assuming to myself the power of con-  
vincing others by any other mode than that  
of producing discussion and reflection on the  
subject—and having before assumed two po-  
sitions as a correct construction of the act of  
incorporation, I shall draw my conclusions  
from that acknowledged interpretation; and  
first I maintain that the road can never be  
made a free road so long as any money can  
be expended on it, which will render it more  
convenient to the public: for instance, the  
law says the road shall be one hundred feet  
wide, and that 30 feet of it shall in the first  
instance be paved in the usual way of turn-  
pike roads; but the company may improve  
it 100 feet wide, and that the money laid out  
in paving, improving and repairing the said  
road shall be refunded the stockholders, with  
an interest of 12 per cent per ann. before it  
becomes a free road. Now it cannot be con-  
tended but that if the tolls will warrant it,  
the company may, after paying the middle of  
the road, also pave a foot way on each side

for foot passengers; may ornament the road  
with trees, and if the tolls will warrant it, may  
bring the water from Sebastian's big spring  
along the road, which will be an immense  
convenience to travellers, and especially those  
on foot: and secondly, I contend that the  
tolls will average ten dollars per day from the  
moment the road is passable, and allowing a  
moderate increase, there will be a surplus of  
tolls to be expended on the first year of up-  
wards of \$2400; therefore the road should in  
the first instance be gravelled very thin, and  
it is much sooner fit for use and is more con-  
venient for travellers, and should be made at  
the smallest possible expence, for there must  
necessarily be an annual expenditure on it—  
and its want of permanency in the first in-  
stance is of no ill tendency to the public,  
whose permanent accommodation is amply  
secured—then supposing the four mile of road  
to cost \$1000 per mile, I will speak of the  
bridges across Four Mile Creek and the Poco-  
son—the creek is 616 feet wide and four feet  
deep in the channel, and about one half two  
feet to ten inches deep—I would suggest two  
modes of bridging it, and it will be recollect-  
ed that there is neither ice, current, or tide  
to interrupt the bridge; the removal of earth  
is considered the most expensive mode of  
filling up sunken ground, and as substantial  
wharves as any in Alexandria have been made  
by filling in with cord wood of the cheapest  
kind; now leaving a space of 40 feet for the  
current of water, there will be 276 feet of  
wharf 30 feet wide to be made in water averag-  
ing 3 feet mud and water, and the wood being  
buoyant will not settle in the mud in the same  
manner that earth will, and the wood being  
laid across in open space until it reaches the  
surface of the water, and then piled close to  
receive gravel, it would take one cord of wood  
per foot, which, at \$2 per cord, will cost  
\$1152—and \$400 for a bridge over 40 feet of  
water, will leave \$428 for securing sides by  
piles and graveling top, making \$2000—  
and supposing that it costs \$500 more, the  
same calculation will prove that the cross  
over the Pocason may be done for one half the  
same sum, being under the width and not one  
third the depth, which will still leave \$2000  
for contingencies, to make the road cost  
\$10,000. The next cheapest bridge is a  
floating bridge; but not being acquainted with  
the price of the proper kind of logs, I only  
suggest it for consideration. If this view of  
the subject be correct can those persons own-  
ing drays and carts do better than each taking  
a share and working it out on the road, or  
companies of them taking a certain number  
of rods on the road, and receiving one half  
their pay in stock—which no person is more  
desirous of seeing subscribed by those to  
whom it will prove a certain profit, than a  
Friend to Improvements.

REPRESENTATIVES—From the in-  
formation which has been obtained, it ap-  
pears there have been chosen to the house  
of representatives the present year 255 fe-  
deralists and 234 democrats.

Only two towns remain to be heard  
from, viz. Decisile and Sedgwick.

The legislature meets in this town to-  
morrow morning. A few hours will here-  
fore determine whether there are any o-  
missions of attendance, or any mistakes  
in estimating the politics of individuals.

[Boston pep. May 24.

At the last dates the British orders of  
council continued to grow more unpopu-  
lar in England, and ministers appeared to  
abate somewhat in their zeal in support of  
them. Probably they would be glad of  
some good pretext for revoking them.—  
Lord Grenville was to make a motion on  
the subject in parliament early in May;  
but it could hardly be expected to be at  
that time successful. If the people of  
France were as free as those of England,  
and the presses as unrestrained, should we  
not hear something from that nation a-  
gainst the Berlin and Milan decrees? The  
Osage had not arrived in England. The  
news of her having reached France, in  
March, had been received; and her touch-  
ing there in the first instance, had excited  
disagreeable sensations; but at length it  
was concluded that her dispatches contain-  
ed propositions for the revocation of the  
blockading decrees, and that as the French  
issued the first of the general orders now  
in force it was but proper that the applica-  
tion should be first made to her. The res-  
ult of the delay in France was attributed to the  
absence of Napoleon; although some per-  
sons conjectured she was detained.

[Phil pep.  
LIVERPOOL, April 16.

Monthly Commercial Report—A convoy is  
appointed for the ships bound to the Brazils;  
upwards of 40 sail are at this time loaded with  
British manufactured goods for South Ame-  
rica, among them are several Portuguese ves-  
sels lately arrived here from Oporto and Lis-  
bon. The cotton wool of that country is per-  
haps the finest in the world; of this article  
alone were exported from the Brazils to Por-  
tugal annually, about 140,000 bags; of sugar  
25,000 chests; of indigo about 12,000 arrobes

and of hides 1,200,000, with horns and tallow  
in proportion. With respect to the market  
of sugar, it still continues very dull indeed,  
the prices of raw sugars from 55s to 79s per  
cwt. according to quality: lumps from 51s  
to 51. 6s. powder loaves, from 41. 18s. to 51.  
1s. and single loaves, from 41. 12s. to 51. 6s.  
per cwt. Rum has rather lowered in price  
since our last; fine Jamaica is worth from 3s  
6d. to 6s. per gallon, and Leeward Island  
rum; from 4s. 2d. to 5s. do cotton is rather  
flat in the market except the Brazil wool,  
called Maranham and Pernambuco which  
have advanced in price nearly 2d per lb. and  
are now worth from 2 to 2s 3 1/2.—Coffee  
is rather advanced since our last report,  
and there have been some public sales. The  
price of British plantation coffee may be cal-  
culated from 41. 10s. to 61. 10s. according to qua-  
lity. If this article could be shipped for the  
continent at this time, it would bring nearly  
100 per cent profit; and notwithstanding all  
Bonaparte's plans against our commerce, this  
very article has found its way into France,  
Germany and Holland. At this time the  
company's tea sale is going on, and the pri-  
ces of all kinds of black tea, such as bohea,  
congoa, and souchong, have advanced nearly  
4d. per lb. Hyson and all all kinds of green  
teas, continue in price as usual.—Wine con-  
tinues to advance in price, and fine old port  
cannot be purchased under the enormous price  
of 100 pounds per pipe, claret is plenty in  
market, and that of good quality sells from 25  
to 30 guineas per hhd. Good old sherry is  
rather scarce, and that of fine coloured wine  
brings 90s. per butt. Old Madeira from the  
East Indies, brings 125s per pipe of 110 gal-  
lons.

Public Sale.  
On THURSDAY next, at 11 o'clock will be  
sold, on Irvin's shanty, on a credit,  
50 barrels of Sugar.  
P. G. Marsteller.  
May 30. ds

Public Sale.  
WILL be sold, to the highest bidder, on  
the 8th day of next month, a HOUSE and  
LOT on Union-street, adjoining the prop-  
erty of Mrs. Myers. The Lot is 6 feet 9 and  
quarter inches front, by 70 feet deep to an alley;  
subject to a ground rent of 16/ 13s 5d.—  
The House is one and a half stories high,  
with two rooms on each floor and in good re-  
pair.  
Jacob Leep.  
May 30. ds

The Subscriber  
Respectfully informs his FRIENDS and the  
Public in general, that he has opened Shop  
in his line as a  
Barber and Hair-Dresser,  
In King-street, opposite the Indian Queen  
tavern; and will be thankful for that portion  
of public patronage which his exertions may  
deserve.  
Benjamin Bowie.  
May 30. ds

Whereas James Lawraon and  
Thomas Moore, have inserted in the Alexan-  
dria Daily Advertiser, an advertisement in  
the following words:—  
Public Sale.  
BY virtue of a deed of trust from Henry  
Moore to the subscribers, made for the pur-  
pose of securing the payment of a sum of mo-  
ney due from the said Henry Moore to Rich-  
ard Veitch, will be exposed to sale, to the  
highest bidder, for cash, on the first day of  
June next, at the dwelling house of Cleon  
Moore, Esquire, that Lot or piece of Ground  
in the town of Alexandria, with the House  
and Improvements thereon, on which the said  
Cleon Moore now resides.—This Lot is hand-  
somely situated and in a healthy part of the  
town, it fronts on St. Asaph street the dis-  
tance of 40 feet, and with that width runs  
back westwardly 125 feet 3 inches.—These  
premises will be sold subject to a ground rent  
which will be made known at the time of sale.  
J. Lawraon,  
Thomas Moore, } Trustees  
May 2. ds

I do hereby forewarn the said Trustees from  
exposing the said property for sale according  
to their advertisement, as I am well advised  
they have now no right to sell the same by  
virtue of the said deed: All persons are  
therefore cautioned against bidding for the  
said property, as the said Trustees by the  
same advice cannot give a title to the same.—  
That the said Richard Veitch must have his  
redress in equity as in case of a mortgage.  
Henry Moore.  
May 21. cod3t

We are authorised to state  
that the Occoquan Bridge is fi-  
nished, and ready for the ac-  
commodation of passengers.  
May 20 dim

Printing in its various branches  
neatly executed at this office.

Printing in its various branches  
neatly executed at this office.

Printing in its various branches  
neatly executed at this office.

Printing in its various branches  
neatly executed at this office.

Printing in its various branches  
neatly executed at this office.

Printing in its various branches  
neatly executed at this office.

Printing in its various branches  
neatly executed at this office.

Printing in its various branches  
neatly executed at this office.

Printing in its various branches  
neatly executed at this office.

Printing in its various branches  
neatly executed at this office.

Printing in its various branches  
neatly executed at this office.

Printing in its various branches  
neatly executed at this office.

Printing in its various branches  
neatly executed at this office.

Printing in its various branches  
neatly executed at this office.

Printing in its various branches  
neatly executed at this office.

Printing in its various branches  
neatly executed at this office.

Printing in its various branches  
neatly executed at this office.

Printing in its various branches  
neatly executed at this office.

Printing in its various branches  
neatly executed at this office.

Printing in its various branches  
neatly executed at this office.

Printing in its various branches  
neatly executed at this office.

Printing in its various branches  
neatly executed at this office.

Printing in its various branches  
neatly executed at this office.

Printing in its various branches  
neatly executed at this office.



## VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, just celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hannah Lee's Patent Family Medicine Store*, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

### Hamilton's Grand Restorative.

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

### Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

### Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

### Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

### Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

### The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

### The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

### Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

### Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

### The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

### Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

### Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaster.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

### Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

### Danask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, October 12.

## ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE

OF the great efficacy of the *Patent and Family Medicines*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise in the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to this a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give *Hamilton's Elixir* a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I had taken one half of it. I continued to use it, and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.

No. 11, Second-street, Philadelphia

From *Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney-general of the State of Maryland.*

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of *Hamilton's Elixir*. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend *Hamilton's Elixir* as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

### HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthmas, hooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords immediate relief, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

### ITCH CURED.

By once using *Lee's Sovereign Ointment*, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly innocent, warranted not to contain a particle of mercury or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

### HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Mothier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of showing the mild yet powerful qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of *Hamilton's Worm Lozenges*, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of *Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges*. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your *Worm Lozenges* recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

### Dr. Tiffon's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health;—this common laudable remark however is too often forgotten, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleet, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten. Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and

will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unfounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold; on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. TISSOT'S Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, harness-maker.

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor TISSOT'S Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially I was recommended to apply to George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. TISSOT'S Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

## Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

About fifteen hundred weight first quality GOSHEN CHEESE.

Philip G. Mansfield.

May 27.

## CLOVER HAY—For Sale.

A FEW loads of excellent CLOVER HAY, may be had at Cameron—if sent for and taken from the field.

May 26.

## PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust bearing date the 7th day of February, 1801, and duly recorded, from Samuel Craig, late of the town of Alexandria, &c. to the subscribers, for the purpose of satisfying certain debts due from the said Craig to the banks of Alexandria and Washington, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder, at public auction, at 12 o'clock, on the 30th day of June next:

That handsome three story Brick dwelling House and Lot,

In fee simple, situated in the town of Alexandria, west of Pitt street, on the north side of King-street, and fronting thereon 23 feet, 9 inches, and running back 119 feet, in depth

ALSO,

A neat, well finished, two story Brick dwelling house and lot, in fee simple, west of Water-street, on the south side of Duke-street, and lying thereon 27 feet, 10 inches, and running back 91 feet 6 inches to ten feet alley.

The conditions of sale are one-fifth the amount in cash, at the execution of the deed and the remainder in equal payments at 6, 12, 18, and 24 months, on approved, indorsed notes negotiable in the bank of Alexandria, secured also by a lien on the premises.

John C. Vowell,

William Ladd,

May 20

## New-York Lottery.

AT the close of the 18th day's drawing, the wheel had gained 14,739 dollars, and all the capital prizes undrawn.

Present price of tickets Nine Dollars.

A few tickets, warranted undrawn on the 18th day, for sale at

R. Gray's Book-Store.

May 9.

## Fort Warburton Packet.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has equipped the above Packet in a very elegant manner, and will sail from Rickett's and Newton's wharf for Fort Warburton, every morning at 8 o'clock, and return to Alexandria in the afternoon. The Packet will be constantly supplied with a choice collection of stores for the entertainment of passengers, and every exertion used to render the utmost satisfaction.

Abel Willis.

WHO HAS FOR SALE AT HIS STORE, 1500 wt. excellent Rhode Island Cheese, 200 bush. of seed potatoes.

Lemons in boxes.

Excellent Herrings in barrels.

Groceries as usual.

May 15.

d3\* cll.

## Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, this morning, a Negro Man named Charles, about twenty-five years of age, upwards of six feet high; had on a dark grey cloth roundabout and trousers, and old wool hat, took with him sundry other cloaths not known; has a down look, and has a remarkable scar on his body occasioned by the stab of a sword, he is very fond of drink and chews a great deal of tobacco. It is probable he is lurking about Alexandria, as he has a mother residing there.

Whoever takes up and secures said fellow so that his master gets him, shall receive if taken in Alexandria or the county of Fairfax, Ten Dollars, if out of those places the above reward and reasonable charges if bro't home.

William Millan.

Fairfax Court-House, Virginia,

May 25, 1808.

## FOR SALE,

22 puncheons of Rum

20 hhd excellent molasses

1000 bushels coarse salt, just received per

Edg Mercury from Barbadoes,

AND FOR SALE BY

Jonah Thompson & Son,

and Cuthbert Powell.

May 30.

d1wcd3w.

## Lemons by the box,

Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,

And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt,

Moula Candles in small boxes, of superior

quality,

Window Glass in boxes,

For Sale, by

Robert T. Hoge & Co.

January 30.

## HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality of CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish to sell for cash, or on a time

Bryan Hampson.

December 30.

## STANTON'S

Fort Warburton PACKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Respectfully informs the public, that the above PACKET will leave Rickett's and Newton's wharf every morning at 9 o'clock, and will return the same evening to this place; she is fitted up in a complete manner, and experience fully proves she is equal, if not superior in point of sailing to any Packet that is used for the same purpose. Liquors and refreshes, will be constantly in the store chest for the accommodation of passengers.

The subscriber pledges himself to use every exertion in his power, and solicits a portion of public patronage.

John H. Stanton.

May 25.

co31\*

## This is to give Notice.

THAT the subscriber, of Charles county, in the state of Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Roswell, late of said county, deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereon, to the subscriber, on or before the 16th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand, this 16th day of May, 1802.

Joseph Semmes, Adm'r.

May 20.

## JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY.

Esperances' Letters from England

Little's and Moore's Poems

Lady's Cabinet

Salmagundi, 2 vols bound

Military and Political Hints

And the following New Plays:

Adrian and Orilla

Town and Country

The Trust

He Would if He Could

Time's a Telltale.

PRINTED DAILY BY

SAMUEL SNOWDEN,

(For the Proprietor.)